THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Wm. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month, - - - - - - - $1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - 2.00
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Six months, - - - - - - - 5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1865. NO. 31.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

[From the Boston Courier Sept. 1.]

It is still a reproach in certain circles to be called a sympathizer with the South. An American may sympathize with Mexico or Brazil, Russia, India or China, without any imputation upon his patriotism or morals, but to have a kindly feeling toward his own flesh and blood, his countrymen of the South, is in those circles still discreditable, still "disloyal." To speak well of the Southern people in any respect, commend their courage, advert to the sudden and wonderful development of mechanical skill and industry among them during the war; to their perseverance and endurance; or to praise the good faith and good spirit in which, the war over, they have submitted to its award and gone to work to reinstate themselves as faithful citizens, all this exposes one to malevolent imputations. With the people to which we allude nothing upon the subject is acceptable that is not depreciatory, condemnatory, defaming, insulting. A fallen foe excites no pity in their hearts; the gospel of hate which has fed them for so many years has eradicated the very germ of all gentle sentiments toward the objects of their hostile passion.

And yet to an unwarped nature nothing would seem more deserving of pity and sympathy than these eight millions of our fellow citizens. It is true their leaders led some and forced more of them into rebellion, but how have they suffered for their fault! War never more thoroughly scourged, impoverished, ruined any country in four short years than that. All the accumulated capital, the result of decades of prosperous agriculture, is swept away. This may be replaced, it is true, but it will never be replaced by those who have lost it, and but in a small degree even by their descendants, for they are dead. Over two-thirds of all the men enlisted in many of the States have disappeared. Another generation of another people must replace them, and inherit the poor remains of what was theirs. Thousands upon thousands of families, once comfortable and happy in their homes as any that the world has seen, are now destitute, suffering, deprived of all stay and support, and dependent upon charity and the scanty returns of their own labor for a bare subsistence. It would seem that any degree of enmity might be satisfied with this—even that of a philanthropist.

But the temper to which we allude, though it exists, is not the dominant temper of the people. They do sympathize with their lately rebellious countrymen, and none more warmly than those whose hands have chastised them for their treason. A brave foe, bravely vanquished and now submissive, excites in the soldiers of our armies no feeling but a desire to aid him in restoring the prosperity of the past, and rebuilding the Republic in more than its pristine grandeur and glory. And indeed this is in a great degree the actual work awaiting our disbanded heroes. After a brief visit to their old homes, multitudes of them will return to the South and find there better opportunities for their energies than the North can afford them. They will go to assist in building up a free South, carrying with them Northern thrift and Northern methods of labor, and by their assistance and example firing the Southern heart with friendly emulation in the work of renewing the old and opening new ways of prosperous enterprise. Setting in the South, they will feel its interests to be their own, and will actually join the native people in resisting tyranny, claiming and asserting the same liberties for their new home that was theirs by right in the old. There is nothing in the way of complete fraternization between emigrants from the North and the Southern people, who are even now calling for them to come and help. The same blood flows in the veins of both, the same thoughts and aspirations, the same courage to encounter and subdue the obstructions of nature, the same principles of liberty, and the same glorious recollections of the old past, the brotherhood of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican campaigns—all bind them far more strongly than the past struggle can separate; and the same future now assured to both guarantees a unity and community of heart against which no narrow sectional hatred can ever prevail.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The *Post* holds that the meeting of the fleets of England and France represents an appreciation of international obligations, the significance of which none may dissemble. The purpose of this great naval demonstration is pacific, not only as between the two great countries engaged in it, but as it concerns all other countries with which they have relations. England and France have found that their interests are fundamentally the same.—Their main object is to secure the peace on which progress and prosperity depend, and to this end they have certain duties to perform.—They may not be called upon to protect weak Powers or to restrain the aggressive proclivites of strong Powers when their own interests are not involved. It might be proper to establish that principle; but it could only be established in Europe on a more comprehensive understanding, and in America, England and France have recognized an identity in their interests.

MORE THAN SHE BARGAINED FOR.—The Portsmouth *Journal* tells a strange anecdote regarding the purchase of an old piece of furniture and what grew out of it. A Mrs. Mayberry, now living at Cape Elizabeth, Portland, purchased at auction in Portsmouth, about two years ago, an old mahogany stuffed chair that was a curiosity, only paying fifty cents for it. While endeavoring to repair the ragged haircloth cushion, she found some papers that are said to possess great value—one a will of one of the Derby family, that it is intimated, affects sundry titles in England. The further report is that a special messenger was sent to England, who returned with a sum that enabled her to invest $50 000 in Government securities last year. The *Journal* gives authority for the story, and it is too cautious a paper to make any rash or unauthentic statement.—*Boston Gazette.*

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND

MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m. arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21 tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c. &c &c

au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 22 1m.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40	P M.
" Greensboro,	2.17	A M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00	A. M
" Greensboro,	12.50	P. M
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10 15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Aug 12 21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 48	"
" Wake,	6 18	"
" Franklinton,	7 00	"
" Kittrell's,	8 12	"
" Henderson,	8 53	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 46	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00	A. M
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	1 43	P. M
" Macon,	1 54	"
" Warrenton,	1 07	"
" Ridgeway,	2 22	"
" Junction,	2 39	"
" Henderson,	3 21	"
" Kittrell's,	4 3	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 33	"
" Huntsville,	6 01	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN.

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c, &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28. 18 5. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Aug 24-tsep20. Keeper of Capitol.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitute a square:

1 insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,
JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20 tf.

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c. &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & PASCHER,
au 8 tf Raleigh N. C

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO F FOARD. W. H CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office

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WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED

DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col George Little's au 12-eod8w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

---

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14.—tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN A. BINGHAM, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Fairbore', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 21-eim.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1865.

OUR TERMS

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5.00
For one month	1,00
two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

Long Articles.

This is an age when every thing must be short to be appreciated. It is a time for short purses, short rations, short pay, and especially short sermons, short prayers, and short newspaper articles. There is but one thing that the public will allow to be long, and that is long dresses, or trails worn by the ladies, much to the annoyance of prudent people, and to the great grief of short purses.

We beg our correspondents to try to appreciate this proclivity in the times. If a man wants his article read, unless it is on an all-engrossing subject, it must be *short*. As a general rule our correspondents have observed this, for which we are obliged. Of course there are exceptions, in which it becomes necessary to enlarge. It is especially so in reply to another.

African Savery.

The introduction of the African race into the Southern States, was not in accordance with the wishes of the Southern people. When the Dutch first brought over a cargo of Africans, the Virginians were ready to force them out of their territory. Not until British avarice forced it upon them, were they disposed to bear it at all, and even then it was made the subject of a special complaint of the colonists against the sovereign of Great Britain. As time advanced New England avarice launched out into this traffic in human blood and filled the land with the blacks.

The Southern people had good reasons to object to their introduction. They were barbarians, ignorant, imbecile and beastly. They were expensive and worthless, requiring the utmost care and labor to teach and prepare them for profitable service. Their position as servants increased not only the cares and responsibilities of the Southern people, but introduced into their families a new element for evil, which could only be neutralized by the most vigorous discipline. Slavery in its perfect form was absolutely a necessary condition for the blacks, in order to make their presence among us at all bearable. To teach them to work—to promote their moral and social good, and to change their barbarian character, their enslavement was imperiously demanded—without which they must have been a continuous nuisance and an unmitigated evil. So great were the evils entailed upon the white race by their introduction among us, that it is a well known fact that for one hundred and fifty years after, there was scarcely an intelligent slaveholder in the South, who was an advocate of the institution—who did not feel that the evils which the white race suffered, were not counterbalanced by any profit which they derived from them.

Up to within the last forty or fifty years the almost universal sentiment in the South was, that the institution was an incubus and an evil, of which they would be glad to be rid. At any time up to that period, a proposition to rid the country both of slavery and the slaves, would have been hailed with delight by nine-tenths of the Southern people.

The introduction of the culture of cotton, rice and sugar, brought with them a change in public sentiment and feeling. Then for the first time was it discovered that slavery administered in a mild form, might be made not only a blessing to the blacks but a source of profit to their owners. The mania for money making increased the demand for slaves and changed the tone of public sentiment in its favor. But the Southern planters from motives of interest and humanity, very generally began to look more closely to the corporeal, mental and moral improvement of their slaves. Everywhere they were more kindly and more expensively provided for, than in other days. Indeed, it was the first time in the history of the institution, when the labor of the blacks began to allow of any proper outlay for their improvement. Good houses, good wholesome food and clothing in sufficient quantity, churches and ministers and Sunday Schools were provided for them. The facts prove that during this period, no laboring people on earth ever made such rapid advances in civilization, as the slaves of the South. The leniency of Southern masters and their care for their slaves during this period, are proverbial. Had the agitators of slavery, both North and South, left this whole question to the operation of the natural and moral influences which Providence in his inscrutable plans was throwing around it, who does not see that a result far more beneficial to both races and far more hopeful of the future would have been wrought out? But Providence was too slow in his operations for the Northern fanatic or the Southern fire-eater, and the fatal consequences of a sudden and violent abolition of the institution, are now to be reaped by the generations to come both black and white.

Wisdom on the part of the National and State governments and the exercise of discretion and forbearance on the part of the people both North and South, may yet work out a noble destiny for both races. But the impertinent interference of fanaticism if unchecked, may work the ruin of both.

The Press Slanders.

In one or two late numbers of a paper published in this city, which has made itself not only notorious but infamous by its course, the attempt is made to bolster up and endorse the stories of the mischievous agents, whose business and interest it is doubtless, to slander the good people of North Carolina through the medium of the Northern Associated Press.

As a reason for its endorsation of these stories, it alludes to the fact that names are given to sustain the allegations made. But so far as we are informed, these names are wholly fictitious, nobody here that we are aware of, bearing the names and titles attributed to them.

Fortunately this mischievous agent or agents designated sometimes places and counties, in which it is said these atrocities occur, but the most recent discovery made upon the authority of Judge Carter neither fixed a local habitation or a name, and yet that paper is evidently greatly encouraged in its course, by the support it obtains from the fictitious Judge Carter and the correspondent of the *Tribune*. Several of these dispatches it will be remembered have professedly given instances of the bad treatment of blacks, &c., by the citizens of Fayetteville. These it is well known have been positively contradicted by the Mayor of that place and the Sheriff of Cumberland.

Recently two of these dispatches have professedly given an account of atrocities committed by our citizens upon blacks in Northampton and Hertford Counties and beyond the Chowan. These also laid flattering unction to this soulless paper or its chief, and it had a jolly time over them.

Within a few days we have seen two gentlemen from Northampton and one from Hertford County, who gave an unqualified denial to the statements of these so-called dispatches of the Associated Press. The people of Northampton and Hertford, as well as the entire North-Eastern Counties, accept cheerfully the policy of President Johnson in the work of reconstruction, and they are hearty in their support of it. They are quiet, loyal, good citizens, determined to make the best of the situation. One of the gentlemen states that there have been fewer instances of misdemeanor in Northampton, except perhaps cases of stealing among the negroes than usual.

We may state without fear of contradiction that since the surrender of Gen. Johnson, excepting casualties or misdemeanors which occur among the soldiers and the conduct of some of the blacks, there have been actually fewer cases of crime in the State in the same space of time among our citizens, than has occurred perhaps, ever before. Almost every case we presume has been brought to the notice of the military authorities and we venture the assertion, that fewer cases have been entered on the criminal docket of the military court during the last four months, than can be found upon the criminal docket of the civil courts for the Spring Terms for the same length of time for the last ten years.

The white people of North Carolina for the last five months have committed fewer misdemeanors, we verily believe, than has been known among them for years. We doubt if any State in the Union can show such a record as she can, of quiet submission to military rule.

Magnanimity.

There is a marked distinction between justice, charity or benevolence and magnanimity. Men deserve no more than *justice*. But who can bear its rule? Who could hope for anything, if "justice were laid to the line and righteousness to the plummit," and its rules rigorously applied to us, either by God or man? And yet men seldom think of it when clothed with power. Charity or benevolence to all who are needy or in distress is an obligation which God puts in on the hearts of all men, but which avarice and selfishness, have forced out of many hearts. Magnanimity however is a rarer grace, and is but sparely exercised in this age, especially towards opposers.

The present of all others is a fit time for its exercise, not only among all the citizens of the Union, but is especially called for from all the citizens of the South, towards each other. The public press should encourage the exercise of forbearance, good feeling and magnanimity towards all.

We regret that the *Court Journal* does not feel this obligation. That it counsels bitterness and harshness by its example toward former political opponents. Even a kind notice of and a simple defence in one particular of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is scorned. We simply touched upon the private character of Gen. Lee, and the *Standard* is in a huff. We observe that officers and privates of the Union army always speak well of Gens. Lee and Johnston, as do all in the South speak well of Gens. Grant and Sherman who admire greatness in the soldier. But the *Standard* does not imitate their example. Our allusion to the late Confederacy was merely incidental, but the *Standard* cannot brook any allusion to dead things. Well let the dead bury their dead.

FOR CONTRABANDS.—Schools for the accommodation of 3,000 contrabands are being organized at Washington, under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Richmond negroes are growing more and more troublesome and riots amoung them are feared.

NEWS.—We found the papers on yesterday almost entirely barren of interest. There is really no news of any concern to the public.

How it is Managed.

The manner in which the Associated Press of the North usually treat the communications of the invisible and mischievous author of the infamous falsehoods so industriously circulated in regard to North Carolina, led us to suppose that they were made through the telegraph. We are glad to find that we were mistaken in this, as the following article from a friend will show.

From what we learn, the plan adopted by the person or persons engaged in this mischief is to write letters to some one North containing these so-called dispatches, purporting to be based upon the testimony of actual witnesses, and they are presented to the public in the form which they appear. Fictitious names, such as Dr. Harper, Judge Carter, &c., are given, so as to prevent an immediate detection of the cheat. It is thus that the North is continually imposed upon. Some currency is given to these so-called dispatches, from the fact that a certain paper in this city reproduces them and treats them as facts well authenticated, in order to confirm its Northern readers in the truthfulness of its own slanders against the people of North Carolina. Read the following, which we cheerfully give in justice to the telegraphic operators:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept 11th 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in your paper this morning an article entitled "A Mischievous fellow," that while you administer severe and deserved censure to the invisible agent or agents of the Associated Press, he continue to send lying and slanderous dispatches about our people to the Northern press, you unintentionally do injustice to those who have control of the telegraphic department in the South.

I am authorized to state that not one of these lying dispatches were sent North by telegraph.—They are sent by mail to some of the Northern cities, and from there dated as if they came directly from Raleigh. Let me give you a case in point. A gentleman from N. C. who was in Washington the 1st of August, noticed in the morning papers of that date dispatches dated Raleigh, N. C., July 31st. As they like others before sent, basely slandered his native State, he went to the Military Superintendent of the Southern Telegraphic Department and asked him why such false dispatches were permitted to be sent over the lines. He was referred to Maj. Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, who informed him that no such dispatches had come over the lines, as it was against orders from the Department for Agents or Operators to forward special or press dispatches over the military lines. To further satisfy himself on this subject on his return to Raleigh, he called on Mr. O'Brien, the polite and gentlemanly manager of the telegraph in this State, who assured him that no such dispatches had been forwarded from the Raleigh office.

From this instance you will see the fraud practiced on the Northern people, by miserable slanderers who are lurking among us, and endeavoring to create a prejudice against us and do us injury by the circulation of false and slanderous reports as to our loyalty, &c. Expose the whole matter, Mr. Editor and let our authorities use every exertion to discover the *invisible* agents of the Associated Press, so that they may be held up to the just scorn and indignation of all good people.

Yours, &c.

* * *

SPECIE GOING SOUTH.—The New York *Commercial* says: We have the best authority for believing that the amount of specie sent South, overland, has for late weeks averaged nearly one million dollars per week. A portion of the people there have not yet learned to esteem greenbacks, and will sell only for gold or silver.

For the Sentinel.

PAMLICO SOUND, Sept. 7th.

MR EDITOR:—I write this on the steamer Argo, on my way from Newbern to Roanoke Island—now, on the waters of Pamlico Sound, with quite a breeze, enough to make it difficult to write.

I passed through your city on the morning of the 6th. I have a pleasant recollection of the happy hours I have spent there, and the excellent people who inhabit the city of Oaks. I have known it, in the days of its prosperity and happiness, and I have seen it since the destiny of war has placed it under military rule. Very soon may this rule be removed and your former prosperity and happiness return! I suppose you have had as little to complain of as any people similarly situated; for the authorities governing your city have done what they could, to maintain order. I took the military Railroad from Raleigh to Newbern, and had as agreeable a trip as I could wish, bating the intensely hot weather and want of water. There was either none along the road, or no effort was made to supply passengers. The Conductor was polite and attentive, and made our trip as pleasant as possible. The Gaston House is very well kept; myself and family were well accommodated and not over charged.

I strirred a little over the town, and found trade quite brisk, quite an amount of goods, every shop, store or shanty filled. Citizens and strangers, United States and late Confederate soldiers and negroes, all vieing with each other in trade. Indeed, Newbern is quite a smart town; but it is all ephemeral. As soon as the troops are removed that apparent prosperity will explode, and Newbern will be Newbern again, its trade confined mainly to its citizens.

The striking feature of Newbern now is the everlasting negro; they fill the streets, stores, corners everywhere. As soon as I arrived, I was visited by very many of the negroes from my old home, who seemed delighted to see me, and "old Master" greeted me on every side. The North Carolina negroes are very respectful, fond of telling what they know of old acquaintances; they are generally working hard and supporting themselves very well—feel their freedom and yet know that their friends are among their old owners. All I talk with, know that as soon as the troops are removed, they will not be able to support themselves here, and expect to get back on the farms. I saw many servant girls raised as lady's maids, now broken down and ruined.

But while the Southern negro is respectful and seems to behave well, the negro soldiers who are all Yankee negroes are arrogant. They show themselves far beneath the Southern negro in good breeding, and I find if the latter have any feeling towards the former it is of dislike and hatred.

I am now enjoying the cool wind of the Pamlico with just enough sea to permit me to attempt to write, and too much to permit me to write legibly. I shall be at Roanoke Island to night.

S.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—In a letter lately written by sundry merchants of Boston, the following passage is to be found: "The sooner peace with all its relations and all its blessings can be established, the sooner will every part of this great country be active in promoting its own prosperity and the prosperity of every other part and of the whole." This is almost a truism, founded upon the idea that all men under all circumstances will obey the instinctions of their nature. Will those Boston gentlemen permit a Southern man—who rejected the doctrine of "State Rights," and especially that of "secession," who thinks, and has ever though, the notion of "State Rights" was fully satisfied when Senators had been elected, and they (the States,) left to manage their internal affairs in their own way, controled by the Constitution of the United States—who is indeed and in truth, one of the few survivors of the "old Federalists"—to tell them why this state of peace and confidence does not now exist, and why it is indefinitely postponed? Assuming the permission to be granted, I have then to tell them that one reason, and a principal one, of the alienation, which exists, and which will forever exist, and years hence as well as at the present moment, will make their "great debt" an insecure investment, is a feeling at the South, that Constitutional safeguards are not now respected by the North. Permit me to enumerate some instances in which the South feels that there has been a disregard to those safeguards.

In doing this, Mr. Editor, I labor under a want of precise information—for such has been for four years, the suspension of intercourse between the North and South, that I have not seen copies of the legislation of Congress, and speak from information derived from newspapers. If I err I hope to be pardoned, and my error corrected.

The first violation of constitutional obligation by Congress, for I speak not now of those by others, was the passage of an act indemnifying Mr. Lincoln for issuing his proclamation for seventy five thousand men—thereby admitting that he had exceeded his power and pardoning him for it.

Now the South feels that Congress had no power to pass that act in anticipation of an impeachment. I hope the Boston gentlemen—some of them—are as familiar with constitutional questions as they seem to be with figures. Happy would it be if they and all others, were as solicitous to protect the constitution from violation as they are for the safety of their 'great debt." Giving them the credit of being able to understand reason stated in the shortest terms, I proceed: It is clear that the President exceeded his power—the only remedy is by impeachment. The power of pardoning is vested exclusively in the President, but that power is limited so as to prevent him from exercising it in cases of impeachment. Neither the Senate, the House of Representatives, nor the President had the power to pardon. Yet by a joint act they did that which neither of them singly could do, viz: by granting, in effect, a pardon upon trial, where upon conviction the right to pardon is expressly refused. The utmost the House of Representatives could do would have been to decline an impeachment. They must, had they acted with entire integrity, have paused before they did so. For their subsequent legislation admitted that the act was criminal. These observations and this argument apply equally to the proclamation of the President suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the subsequent legislation of Congress on that subject.

Mr. Editor, how unfortunate was this conduct on the part of Congress! Had the President known his act was a violation of duty, and he was bound to know it—had he been certain that Congress would have entirely vindicated the constitution—would have passed an unconstitutional act to protect him, that fatal proclamation would never have been issued—the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas would never have taken part in the attempted revolution—it would have died a natural, and an early death; and the wisdom and foresight of the sages of 1787 would have been apparent; proof would have been given that thus far men would govern themselves. The regret is now unavailing, but one can see at a glance, what would have been the effect if those States had furnished their contingents, and at the next session of Congress had brought forward articles of impeachment.

Congress is expressly forbidden to pass bills of attainder, which may be defined to be *an assumption by the legislature of the judicial functions, and by enactment punishing individuals without the ordinary forms of trial.* I ask any man who knows anything of the subject, is not the act forfeiting the property of Southern men—allowing the seizure of it without conviction—without "offence found," to all intents and practically a bill of attainder? Is it not a judicial sentence by the Legislature? and that sentence not against an individual but a people?

I learn that imposts have been laid upon cotton shipped from the South to the North—but being ignorant whether this was done by act of Congress or by usurpation of the Executive, I will say nothing about it, further than to observe if the latter, one most inauspicious sign of the times is the facility with which such usurpations have been submitted to.

If you think advisable to pursue the subject, I will Mr Editor, in a future communication point out other violations of the constitution, and also suggest the means of restoring peace and confidence, and I will endeavor to suggest a plan by which the "great debt" may be made as secure as the British 3 per cents, and thereby relieve the Boston gentlemen of all anxiety, for if "peace and confidence" can be restored, I do not wish to see it repudiated, as I shall consider its repudiation as "the beginning of the end" of our Government.

1800.

For the Sentinel.

Negro Suffrage as Discussed by B.

I am inclined to the opinion that the *Sentinel* committed an error in laying its columns open for the discussion of negro suffrage even to one so distinguished as B. It is well for B that he is distinguished, for he could not acquire distinction by his advocacy of negro suffrage. There is no necessity yet for the discussion. Candidates are out in all the counties, I have not heard of one candidate advocating it—and no candidate will. No man who will advocate it can get one in fifty votes in any county in the State.

It is destined to be a national question. There is no national court or forum where the question can be settled—each state settles for itself all such questions.

It is worth just as much in a presidential election as the old question of carrying "slaves into the territories" was worth before the war.

Nothing good or practical can come of it. It is a question purely for idle political agitators, North and South, and they cant decide it, nor would they have it settled. When candidates are out in North Carolina upon the question, then and not till then, is the question before the people. There will be no candidate here in North Carolina these many years. B says there "is a deep and radical change in our government, the result of the recent conflict—which renders it necessary that we have a care in the readjustment of our affairs to the wishes or even caprices of the Northern people." We must either make the concession of negro suffrage while we can in some way suitable to ourselves, or run the hazard of remaining for an indefinite time under the rule of the sword. In reference to the interest of the future the measure may be defended on principle."

Instead of putting it on principle, B puts it on fear, base fear—fear that we will have to remain as we are "under the sword." I will not say in the name of liberty—then let us remain as we are, but I say in the name of decency and Southern manhood let us remain "under the rule of the sword," rather than admit the negro to a political equality.

We are not degraded by this rule of the sword, before we threw down the sword we made the North and the world acknowledge we were brave. If we follow B's suggestion, we shall not convince them and the world that we are as brave as well as brave.

B says it "is necessary to have a care in the re adjustment of our affairs to the wishes or even caprices of the Northern people."

If B spoke the sentiments of Southern people I admit negro equality could not hurt. The South deserves social and political equality with the negro when they legislate to suit the caprices of Northern men.

B is in error about the principles of the government being changed. The government is just what it ever was. The interpretation given to the constitution by Mr. Jefferson and other democratic presidents no longer prevail.

The government will hereafter be administered upon the principles of the Washington and Webster.

B.

From the Sentinel.

Repudiation.

Duly regarding our worthy and prudent Governor's wishes in connexion with this subject, that it should not be broached now—we laid aside some reflections bearing on it, and calculated it, is conceived, to act not as a brand of discord, but the reverse.

It is rather to be doubted whether we can keep these views lie hidden much longer, as not only in North Carolina, but in Georgia the question of Repudiation begins to assume formidable proportions.

It is conceived by some and if we are not mistaken by Gov. Holden, himself, that as the Convention has strickly speaking, nothing to do with the subject, that therefore it will not be considered, leaving it for the Legislature.

This may be a very prudent hope, but as a Convention is a Legislature, *and every thing besides*, should that body find itself luckily in the majority on this important topic, it would be the simplest thing in the world for it to settle the entire question by action as potent as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Then what can we do? Nothing, but say, it is very proper the Convention should have done so!

Nothing is strange these times; but the man who expects every body will do right. He is certainly a rarae. Governor Holden is doubtless perfectly consistent, and correct in wishing the Convention may not meddle with irrelevant matter, and his wish and preference ought to have, and does have great weight (and its effect on the writer in placing his articles on the table, was just given) yet we are afraid that the omnipotent conclave may attend to every matter whereon its vote would be deemed the voice of the people.

We do not pretend to insinuate that the Convention will be packed, (as the result of mere indifference on the part of the voters in the State on this question, but if so in the *majority* there, we would sell out our claims on Tom, Dick and Harry at a prudent discount.

Next to *making* money is saving it, and Dr. Franklin intimates, that a "penny *saved* is two pence earned." Hence who can tell but our worthy representatives in that body may not take it into their heads to practice the learned Dr's philosophy upon each other, and upon us; and then what the remedy? Endure it!

With State Repudiation will probably go Personal Repudiation—at least, with the latter, (it being the more universal idea) away goes the former. But we are not going to discuss the question at this time, and not all, if others keep still; but as we are pretty generally interested in this subject, it is very likely that every individual will reserve to himself the privilege of self-defence!

As the war has not, it is generally admitted, made us better, more scrupulous, the Conventioners need not expect to be above the eye of spectators, and speculators too, who are not "merely lookers on in Venice," but veritable men with an interest at stake, which it would be rather disagreeable just now to sacrifice.

But the time honored mode of watching members of any legislative body is, to test them before going. The Hustings is the place to put hard questions, and await answers. Not giving timely and satisfactory reply—set your man aside, and take another.

In other words, it is just as easy as not to ask a candidate on the stump, what are his views on the question of repudiation—and if he answers for it, to vote for some body else of diverse opinion. By having two sets of candidates in the field, we can have a choice, and if it is decided that we have a repudiating body let the majority rule. But repudiation being not the doctrine of North Carolina then let it so stand. We do not pretend to judge of the true feeling of the people on this subject—only, that there is a legitimate method of earning it and that method is not by waiting till the Convention meets, and *acts*, but before it becomes a Convention.

But as we stand forbidden and pledged (in our own mind) not to write on this exciting topic, we desist. However, should not only Georgia, but other States begin the agitation we ask the privilege of using the ordinary virtue of individual manhood or freedom, and so speak out what we have to say.

EQUITY.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church of Tennessee met at Nashville recently. The session promises much to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Otey, will be before it.

The Richmond *Times* says the negroes of Hanover have held a meeting recently, and published a characteristic speech delivered by one of the speakers. The sable Demosthenes insists that his brethren go back to their "masters," and work harder than ever did.

Only six deaths occurred at Nassau, N. C. among the white population, during the month of August.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ADVERTISERS.—We ask the attention of the reader to new advertisements.

Gen. Meade and Gen. Ruger visited Charlotte on Friday last and returned to this city. Gen. Meade is on a tour of inspection.

The house of Capt. Stubbs now of Newbern but recently A. Q. M. in this city, was entered by a thief last week and some of the inmates were robbed of about $140 in money.

The merchants of Newbern complain of high rents. Some about here do the same.

LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Sharkey Sustained by the President.

Gov. Slocum has recalled his order opposing Gov. Sharkey's call for the militia. Gov Sharkey is out in a letter giving a portion of the President's proclamation which sustains the Governor. The troops are preparing to leave the State, and the people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority.

Gen. Steadman commanding U. S. troops in Georgia, have received information that designing mischievous persons are secretly distributing arms. He has issued his order, calling in all such arms in thirty days. The case seems to have been promptly met by Gen. Steadman.

The imperialists in Mexico have taken the town of Zongolico, and the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance.

The Grand jury of New York have indicted E. B. Ketchum for his alleged forgeries.

Mr Wigfall it is said has gone to Mexico.

Gen. Kirby Smith has been ordered to report to the War Department at Washington.

Among the list of pardoned persons since our last we see but one from North Carolina—that is W. G. Guerant.

Gen. Slocum has been nominated by the Democrats of New York for Secretary of State.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota adopted resolutions in favor of negro suffrage. The Republican Convention of Wisconsin refused to adopt it.

Another explosion is reported on the North Western Rail Road near Nashville, Tenn., by which many were killed and wounded.

The impression is that Mr Davis will be tried at Fortress Monroe from the preparations making there. We suppose the matter will be determined before Christmas.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has called a Convention and adopted the preliminary steps.

A number of European capitalists, it is stated, are about to come to this country, prepared to make large investments in the United States.

The *Herald* alluding to the movements of the blacks of the South in regard to negro suffrage, suspects that Northern radicals are at the bottom of the movement. No doubt of it.

Thos. S. Gholson of Petersburg has been pardoned by the President.

Judge Burnett of Texas has gone to Washington to make an appeal to the President in behalf of Jeff. Davis.

For the Sentinel.

Our Wilmington Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR;—It has been truly said that there is nothing sure but *death and taxes*. This old saying in one respect, is very applicable in this city, for our city fathers in the way of taxes have laid it on with a vengeance. The health of the place is remarkably good all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I would like very much to say, that we were a better people. War with all its horrors instead of humbling us has produced the contrary effect. Our people who have stores or tenements to rent are asking exorbitant prices. Heavy expenses in the way of rent and taxes incurred by our merchants, are of course collected in the way of profits from the consumer, and our working and poor men are about organizing a company to import their supplies direct from the North, thereby avoiding much expense.

A little boy was killed here a day or two ago by jumping off or playing around a train in motion.

A firm has recently imported from the North 20 odd white workmen to work on a farm in Edgecombe county. These laborers are now here on the way to their destination. I have *also heard* that the same firm has employed 100 negroes from the Freedmen's bureau. It is to be hoped that these negroes will work more faithfully and exercise more stability than they do down this way.

Messrs. Fulton and Price have obtained possession of their printing office and are now doing a large amount of job work. They are also making arrangements for bringing out both the daily and weekly *Journal* with new type and in the best style. They will do a large business. The people all along our Rail Roads are anxiously enquiring for the *Journal*.

Our young friend and townsman Col. John D. Barry has associated with him Mr. Bernard of Fayetteville and will shortly issue a new paper to be called the *Dispatch*. The question yet to be solved is whether the city can support three dailies or not. The two I have named are owned and edited by North Carolinians and men who are well known and interested here. They have hosts of friends at work for them and must succeed.

Our old friend Stephen D. Wallace formerly president of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Co., has associated with him Mr. J. B. Southerland in the commission and forwarding business. They are both North Carolinians and good business men, and I have no hesitancy in saying that parties shipping to them may rely upon accurate sales and honest dealings and that they will find them attentive and accomodating.

Another new line of steamers has commenced plying between here and New York and the freights have been considerably reduced. The first of the new line is now here and has excellent accomodations for passengers.

If our friends of the *Standard* are unaccustomed to sea voyages and will take a trip to New York by water, they might be considerably relieved about the State blockading scheme.

M.

DIED,

In this city, on the morning of the 5th inst., CHRISTIAN BURWELL, wife of Wesley Whitaker jr.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN C. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Farmers, Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial. Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90

Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce

September 9, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	12 00	to	12 50
Extra Superfine,	11 00	to	11 50
Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound, dull,	25	to	00
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	35	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	30
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	30
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—dried, per bushel,	2 50	to	3
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel. (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound (retail	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33⅓
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 00
RICE—per pound,			20

Flour is scarce and in good demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns,
Single Barreled Guns,
Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.

For sale low.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
31-tf. WITH HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.
1 splendid Gold Watch,
1 fine Black Silk Dress

BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sept. 12 1865, 31-tf.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 WALL ST NEW YORK.

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &C., &C., received on consignment

A member of the house is now in Raleigh purchasing Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on O. D. Cooke at the store of F. D. & W. E. Clark, on the south side of Hargett St., next door East of Messrs Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

Sept 12-31-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me *immediately*.

W. J. PALMER,
30-1w. Principal.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes.
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates
50 dozen Tumblers,
20 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds Carrified Copperas,
850 pounds Brimstone.
5 gross Matches.

Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves.

10 dozen Cotton Cards No. 10.

1 dozen Wheel Heads.

Pots Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles Bridles, Martingales Buggy and Riding Whips, Clevingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels Forks Hoes Hand Bells, Call Bells [nice for parlor use] Cart and Wagon Boxes Axles, springs, Fire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sep. 6, 1865-28 2w.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.
Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 eod1oct.

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the Church at Oak Level, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. S. LONG, Sec'y.
Graham, Sep. 8, 1865-29-5t.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.
Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS NAPKINS LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c. &c. &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Thibetine and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c,

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.

Give us a call.

27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.

Sep 6 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-td

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
21 Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B. RIDDICK.

Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6, 1865 28 1w.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good living, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.
September 1, 1865 23 tf

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

400 LBS. SMOKED BEEF
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 POUNDS CANVASSED HAMS—Sugar Cured
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

15 BOXES SPERM CANDLES,

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
200 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,
30 pounds Fresh Butter,
MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
CIDER VINEGAR,
N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

RIO, JAVA AND
LAGUIRA COFFEES,
BLACK, IMPERIAL AND
YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE, OLD MADERIA, OLD SHERRY, OLD COGNAC BRANDY, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BLACKBERRY WINE, PORTER ALE, CASTILIAN BITTERS CHAMPAIGN WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM KNAPPS, &c., &c., &, &c.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS of different brands. OLD DURHAM TOBACCO, by the drum and in bulk SOLACE, REVIVER, YELLOW BANK FINE CUT, CHEWING TOBACCO, SIGNET do., 5 years old

At W. R. ANDREWS'.
Sept mber 5, 1865-26-tf.

IMPORTANT

TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25 000 to 30.000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq, Public Treasurer of North Carolina his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds to wit:

Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1 000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Bailey's, Shelter District, 11,0 0 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Emanuel's, O'Neal District, 2,000 barrels to be delivered at Smithfield Depot and at Tar Landing Ingram's District. 15 0 barrels to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 18 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,5 0 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot. 16 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's. Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 12 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and D to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bed or all the beds.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H. AVERA,
Agent for Pub. Treas. of North Carolina
Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTE.—Where there are two places of delivery named on any bid, bidders for contracts to hauling will be particular to specify what price they propose to deliver and for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.
Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865-23-tsep12.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 3rd inst, I will offer at public Auction, at the residence of the late James S. Yarbrough, deceased, near Franklinton, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

50 or 60 head of Horse Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and 125 bushels of Wheat.

At the same time and place I will rent the plantation of the said deceased, for the ensuing year, if not disposed of privately before that day. The plantation is a very desirable one, with a first rate new and commodious dwelling, and every necessary outhouse—all in good repair.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Executor.
Sep 6, 1865 27-1w.

WANTED,
BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.

WM H SMITH & CO.
27-tf

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday the 2nd of October 1865. Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c, will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expenses for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books, and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.
Sep 8, 1865-27 1w1w.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State. Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, . . Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war ceased, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All inquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active agents in every County for the sale, purchase and location of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865 3-tf.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call up the subscriber at the Hotel on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE E. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 7, 1865 24 tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE undersigned having gone to the ICE BUSINESS for the citizens of Newbern, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 10 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $1.

SARAH,
D. N. KILBURN.
Newbern, N. C, Aug 28, 1865-21 2w pd.

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's Line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles, and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children, Mens, Boys and Youths.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1865

THE VOICE OF THE PESTILENCE.

[This splendid poem was written in 1831, on the approach of the Cholera from the East towards the western parts of Europe, and it is appropriate to its renewed appearance and westward progress, as mentioned in recent journals.]

Breathless the corpse of the Pale White Horse.
Bearing the ghastly Form
Rapid and dark as the spectre barque
When it sweeps before the storm!
Baleefully bright through the torrid night
Ensanguined meteors glare—
Fierce yethe spires of volcanic fires
Stream on the sulphurous air!

Shades of the slain through the Murderer's brain
Flit terrible and drear—
Shadowy and swift the the black storm drift
Doth trample the atmosphere!
But swifter than all, with a darker pall
Of Terror around my path,
I have arisen from my Samplefs prison—
Slave of the high God's wrath!

A deep Voice went from the Firmament,
And it pierced the caves of Earth—
Therefore I came on my wings of flame
From the dark place of my birth!
And it is said: "Go from the South to the North,
Over yon wandering sail
Sin is the King of that doomed Thing,
And the sin beguiled must fall!"

Forth from the Gate of thy Uncreate,
From the portals of the Abyss—
From the caverns dim where vague Forms swim,
And shapeless Chaos is!
From Hades' womb—from the joyless tomb
Of Erebus and Old Night—
From the unseen deep where Death and Sleep
Brood in their mystic might—
I come I come—before me are dumb
The nations aghast from dread—
Lo! I have passed, as the desert blast—
And the millions of earth lie dead!

A voice of fear from the hemisphere
Tracketh me where I fly—
Earth weeping aloud for her widowhood—
A wild and desolate cry!
Thrones and dominions beneath my pinions
Cower like meanest things—
Melt from my presence the pride and the pleasaunce
Of pair or stricken kings!
Sorrow and mourning supremely scorning,
My throne is the cloudless air
My chosen shroud is the dark plumed cloud
Which the whirling breezes bear!

Was I not born on the wings of the morn
From the jungles of Jessore,
Over the plain of the purple main
To the far Mauritius shore?
To the isles which sleep on the sun-bright deep
Of a coral-paved sea;
Where the blue waves welter beneath the shelter
Of Heaven's serenity?
From the womb of the waters, athirst for slaughters,
I rose that thirst to sate—
These green Isles are graves in the waste of the waves,
Their beauty is desolate!
From the wide Erythrean the noise of my paean
Rolled on the southern blast—
Eternal Taurus made answering chorus,
From the glaciers lone and vast!
Did I not pass his granite mass,
And the ridged Caucasian hill—
Over burning sand—over frost-chained lands,
Borne at my own wild will?

Then hark to the beat of my hastening feet,
Thou shrined in the sea—
Where are thy dreams that the Ocean streams
Would be safety unto thee?
Awaken! Awaken! my wings are shaken
Athwart the troubled sky
Streams the red glance of my meteor lance,
And the glare of mine eager eye!
Hearken oh Hearken! my coming shall darken
The light of thy festal cheer;
In thy storm roc-ed home, on the northern foam,
Nursling of Ocean—hear!

Southern Restoration---Southern Cotton.

Exhausted and prostrated as the Southern States have been by the war, the trade which has sprung up between them and the city of New York since the return of peace is a matter of as much surprise as pleasure to our merchants. It is the cotton of the South, hidden away in holes and corners during the war, that is finding its way to market up the Mississippi and up the seaboard. These reserves of cotton have been estimated at two million bales in all; but a million and a half will probably be nearer the aggregate in the South at the time of Lee's surrender This aggregate, however, will go a great way to put the cotton States upon their legs again, if disorganizing politicians can only be kept from any serious intermeddling with the practical Southern restoration policy of President Johnson.

What we have urged heretofore we here repeat—that the question of the most pressing and vital importance to the country people, government and Treasury, is the speediest possible development of the agricultural staples of the South to aid us settling our commercial deficiencies, in sustaining the burden of our taxations and meeting the obligations of our national debt. The question of negro suffrage can be postponed; but our financial obligations must be met, and without the rich resources of the South we shall be puzzled and sorely tried to meet them Herein lies the wisdom of President Johnson's restoration policy.

Let us take, for instance, the single article of cotton. In 1860 the year just before the war, the export value of the cotton crop of the United States swelled up to the splendid figure of $232,000,000. Now, if the cotton States can be fully restored as members of the Union in good standstanding during the coming winter, we shall probably get from them next year as much as one half the cotton crop of 1860, which, at three times the prices of that year under a glutted market, will be equal to the addition of $348,000,000 to the substantial wealth of the country in our commercial exports, and this on the single article of botton. At the same rate of development we shall gain two or three hundred millions more in Southern sugar, rice and tobacco, pitch tar and turpentine, lumber and minerals. The sooner, therefore, we can restore to the late rebellious States the working machinery of law and order, industry and trade, under their State governments, the better it will be for the country, North and South, for all taxpayers, for the Treasury and for the settlement of our national debt There is no necessity for an hurry in regard to negro suffrage; but the necessity of bringing forth all our resources to lighten the burdens of our taxations and the pressure of our national debt is felt on every hand. Hence the confidence of the masses of the people of all parties in the wisdom of the Southern restoration policy of President Johnson.

N. Y. Herald.

A woman's tears often soften a man's heart; her flatteries soften his head.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hence forward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloffers, and a Shot Gun.
BAKER, COWPER & Co.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM
Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

FOR SALE.
SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.
HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

For Sale.
A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.
$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.
Gold coin for sale also.
30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.
A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables, Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rosewood Piano.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c, For Sale.
A LOT of nice Sugar Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles Fine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather
BAKER COWPER & Co.
August 28, 1865 18-tf

FOR SALE.
A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug 26 1865 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. D. SOUTHERLAND.
WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Office over A. E. [illegible]'s Store,
No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington, N. C.
WILL give prompt personal attention to all consignments of
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.
—ALSO—
TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.
Sep 6 1865-26-tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25 (sep)8.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 10. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 209 shares, No. 38. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug 25-law6w [to]

CASTINGS.
TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil Lamps and Wicks Also a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 41, FAYETTEV[illegible] RALEIGH, N. C.
au 6 3m